



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

four days have only averaged about a dozen per day ; so that, if no great recrudescence takes place, the authorities may soon reasonably hope to see an end of the epidemic.

The authorities are very stringent in enforcing disinfection, and the streets of the town reek of carbolic acid and chloride of lime. The railway company, too, have a system, when the passengers leave, of spraying with a powerful disinfectant each compartment of the railway carriages on the trains running to Middlesborough.

This place continues free from the smallpox, or, in fact, from any infectious diseases.

Yours, truly,

HANS NIELSEN,
Consular Agent.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—Manzanillo.—Two weeks ended February, 1898. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 91, including yellow fever, 3, and enteric fever, 2.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 5 correspond to an annual rate of 20.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 26.1, and the lowest in Preston, viz, 13.0.

London.—One thousand eight hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 115; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 38; whooping cough, 49; enteric fever, 11, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.9 a thousand. In greater London 2,321 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 22 from diphtheria, 24 from measles, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 5 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 15.2, and the highest in Galway, viz, 49.1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 218 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 5, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 5 correspond to an annual rate of 21.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,568,536. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 659, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 2, and whooping cough, 27.

JAMAICA.—Two weeks ended March 5, 1898. Estimated population, 694,865. Total number of deaths not reported. The deaths included 1 from yellow fever at St. Andrew.

Kingston.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 145, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 4, and diphtheria, 1.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Two months ended January 31, 1898. Estimated population, 876. No deaths.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended February 12, 1898. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 8. No deaths from contagious diseases.